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THE SAMOAN QUESTION.

PLANS FOR SENDING OUT A COMMIS-SION WELL RECEIVED.

MODERATE TONE OF THE GERMAN PRESS

-DISPUTE TOO TRIVIAL TO LEAD TO

Berlin, April 1.- The semi-official "Post" congaues to comment on the Samoon question, and gouts the idea that force will be used against Germany. It says: "The question is too trivial to lead to great conflicts, especially as America, and particularly England, have no reason at present to irritate Germany, apart from the fact that such irritation would lead to serious

A semi-official note published this evening Germany's proposal to dispatch to Samoa a High Commission, consisting of a special plenipotentiary from each Power, is regarded by the American Government as being suitable to the purpose in view. President McKinley, through the Ambassador, expressed surprise and deep regret when he heard the news of the collision at Apia, and the American representative at Samoa was instructed telegraphically to take every care to preserve the status quo without

Berlin, April 1.-The latest developments in the Samoa muddle have claimed the larger part of public attention this week. The Government is most reticent, to the great dissatisfaction of the press, and in the absence of clear information from headquarters regarding the attitude of the Government editorial comment is varied and contradictory. The Agrarian organs attack PLACE WILL BE PROVISIONALLY SEIZED, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Billow, and the Government for yielding overmuch to the United States Ambassador, Andrew p. White, and to the authorities at Washingmm. The Nationalist "Deutsche-Zeitung" says: Many Germans are disappointed with the Von Billow régime, and wish Marschall von Biebergein's, bad as it was, back."

The "Kreuz-Zeltung" says there is abundant confirmation at hand showing it is not so much the United States as Great Britain that has opposed difficulties in front of every step Germany has taken or wished to take in Samoa, and expresses amazement that, while "Great Britain has attempted to make Germany believe she wafriendly, the British policy of envy continues."

ASKS A FAIR COMPROMISE.

enflict over such a trifle as Samoa. The error world depends on the maintenance of our acquired rights. We are ready to agree to a fair compromise, including the abolition of the condominium. Beyond that we cannot go."

It is understood that the foregoing was in It is shameful that, in spite of the para mount German interests in Samoa, English is the only language officially allowed." The paper then asks the Government to see in the negotiations pending that equal rights with English reaccorded to the German language.

In conclusion the "Kreuz-Zeitung" remarks "England's success in Samoa at Germany's cost would be the worst business England has done

The "Tageblatt" expresses confidence that neither Great Britain nor the United States will legitimate German rights, and n to the effect that no such at empt will be

The Cologne "Gazette" publishes letters from ident at Samoa. The latest, dated s, rehearses the old complaints its correspondent at Samoa. The latest, dat February 18, rehearses the old complain against Chief Justice Chambers, who is charg hoverstepping his functions toward Dr. Raf-and Herren Fries and Von Bülow. The respondent also says that the landing of epiackets and marines from the British iser Porpolse in the Grevesmühl affair was and calculated to make matters cording to this correspondent the ide of the British representatives was rship Falke in the native quarrels

Was the only correct one.

The "Gazette" corrects several of the correspondent's statements, but maintains that Mr. Chambers's attitude has been incorrect.

FEELING HERE MISREPRESENTED.

The general tone of the press in commenting upon the recent occurrences is one of dismay and distrust both of Great Britain and the United States and their ultimate intentions. In this the German newspapers have seemingly been confirmed by dispatches received from the United States, all of which assert that the American press and people desire a serious en-

counter with Germany.

The influential Central Cologne "Volks-Zei-The influential Central Cologne Colks. June prints a New-York special dispatch warning Germany against the belief "that the anti-German centiment prevailing in the United States is of small account." It asserts that war spainst Germany is daily preached, and "may lead to deplorable results if the American Government, has not check this in time."

adjusted,

upon several occasions this week

a like opinion. He repeated that
German nor the United States govtached much importance to the

proglio, and added;

at I have found the Government

atory, and inclined to take a reason-

all questions entering into the final

THE PROPOSED HIGH COMMISSION.

ENGLAND'S CONSENT CONSIDERED CER-

TAIN-NO NEED OF HASTE. Washington, April 1.—The new Samoan pro-Mal referred to in Berlin dispatches as having been accepted by all three Governments is that for a Joint High Commission, that being the only proposition now pending. Ambassador White's call on the German Foreign Office was doubtless to express the favorable view which this Government takes of the proposed settlement. The British Government has not yet signified its formal acceptance, although, in the absence of Lord Salisbury, the acting officials of the Foreign Office take such a fovorable view that British acceptance is considered assured.

It is thought that final acceptance may be deferred for some days. It was remarked to-day in a high diplomatic quarter that there was no need of hurry in the matter new that the three Governments had shown a disposition to act to

gether, as it would take about three months for the Commission to assemble in Samoa and begin work. This time, it is pointed out, would be required for the selection of the men, the issuance of their instructions, the conferences and study given to the question, and the long journey to Samoa. The United States Government has made no

explanation to Germany regarding any feature of the Samoan affair except to set forth the of the Samoan affair except to set forth the American position. This Government has not thought its action required any explanation further than to express regret that there had been a collision in Samoa. At the same time the opinion is expressed that there would have been no hostile action had not the American authorities at Samoa felt it was imperative. The German Ambassador, Dr. Von Holleben, called at the State Department at noon to-day

and derman Ambassador, Dr. Von Holleben, called at the State Department at noon to-day and had a brief conference with Secretary Hay. The nature of the conference was not disclosed, but it was taken for granted that it related to the Samoan settlement.

will hold herself in readiness at Auckland to CUBANS STILL OBSTINATE. talion of troops and volunteers to assist the British warships. The volunteers, who are encamped at Auckland for the Easter manœuvres, promptly offered their services.

MILITARY ASSEMBLY DECIDES TO POST-PONE DISSOLUTION.

ADMIRAL KAUTZ REPORTS THE FIGHT. HE SAYS THE GERMAN CONSUL-GENERAL ISSUED AN INCENDIARY PROCLAMATION.

Washington, April 1.—The following was made public at the State Department this afternoon:

The Secretary of State has received from the Secretary of the Navy a telegram addressed to him by Rear-Admiral Kautz, relative to Samoan matters, It is dated Newcastle, N. S. W., March 36, 1899, and reads as follows:

"Mataaf: people obeyed orders to leave Government reservation, Since then have become aggressive, killing Private Holloway and three Bestian.

British sailors. Our man killed guarding American Consulate. German Consul-General issued incendiary proclamation, saying that my proclamation was untrue, and he should uphold Provisional Government. The British forces act in concert with the United States shelling rebels where they can be reached."

A copy of the dispatch was sent to the German

DAMAGE TO GERMAN PROPERTY.

Berlin, April 1 .- An official dispatch from Apla, Samoa, says the only damage done to German property during the bombardment was a misshot which broke some crockery in the German Consulate, and the destruction of a house which belonged to some German planters named Vai-

EXPEDITION TO I-CHAU.

BUT NO ANNEXATION INTENDED.

Berlin, April 1 .- It is learned that a punitive expedition, consisting of 120 men, is to be sent to I-Chau, in the Province of Shan-Tung, that place being, it appears, the seat of the recent disturbance. It is added that I-Chau will be provisionally seized, although there is no intention of annexing it.

Washington, April 1.-The German reinforcements which have been ordered to South Shan-Tung, China, it is known, is owing to the reiterated demands of the German missionaries and engineers in that territory, whose lives have been menaced. The German Government, there territory in Kiao-Chau to send troops to South Shane Tung.

This exp fition, it is explained, has no territorial aims, being wholly a measure to secure the life and property of German subjects, and only enter appearance of the Chirese appearance to obtain protection, which was not given. The German force, it is which was not given. The German force, it is also understand, has been directed to afford pro-tection to American missionaries who are in the region where the disturbances have occurred.

SUICIDE OF SAMUEL WERTHEIM.

MERCHANT OF THIS CITY KILLS HIMSELF IN CHARLESTON IN A REMARK-

ABLE MANNER.

Charleston, S. C., April 1 (Special).-Samuel Wertheim, an oil and essence merchant, of No 47 Vesey st., New-York, killed himself in this city this afternoon in a sensational manner. Werthelm had been staying for several weeks at Summerville, a health resort near this city, in the hope that he might find relief from insomnia, from which he suffered greatly. He was accompanied by his nephew, Arthur Wertheim, who come atarnied at the symptoms develope his uncle on Friday night, and it was decided that they would return to New-York. In accordance with this decision they came to Charleston this morning to take the train North.

The two men registered at the Charleston Hotel and about 2 o'clock went to say goodby to G. M. Colitzer, a cotton factor, at his office on Adger's wharf. When they walked into the office Samuel Werthelm appeared greatly excited. He walked up to Politzer's desk and said, "Gus. I have gone crazy," immediately catching up a heavy glass paperweight, with which he beat himself about the head, inflicting several

Expostulation made him more violent, and young Wertheim and Politzer ran out for help. the office being practically deserted. A negro ran in when the two men called for assistance, and saw Werthelm smash a window-pane with his fist, insert his head in the hole and saw his throat on the jagged fragments. The negro endeavored to stop him, but Werthelm jerked away, pushed his head through another pane and again sawed his throat. He then fell over on the floor. Police and medical assistance were summoned, and the wounded man was placed in the ambulance to be taken to the City Hospital, but died before the ambulance had gone two blocks. His body will be sent to New-

Mr. Werthelm lived at No. 153 East Ninetyfirst-st. It was said there last night by a member of the family that the only cause that could be assigned for the deed was chronic illness.

OKLAHOMA STATE PLAN.

GOVERNOR BARNES SAID TO HAVE CONSID-ERED THE QUESTION WITH GOV-ERNMENT OFFICIALS.

Guthrie, Ok'a., April 1 (Special).—It is reported that Governor Burnes has conferred with Secretary Hitchcock, of the Interior Department; Judge Clayton and Thomas Bixby, of the Dawes Commission, in regard to a plan to annex the Indian Territory to Oklahoma and divide the former in uch a way that a strong Republican State can be formal. Since three of the five civilized nation

formal. Since three of the five civilized nations are strongly Democratic, it is difficult to understand how such an arrangement can be brought about. That a scheme of this kind is on foot there is much ground for belief.

When fo veryor Barnes was in St. Louis recently he met Secretary liftcheock and a number of men from the Indian Territory, and the conditions of possible Statchood were thoroughly gone over. It is believed that an effort will be made to grant is believed that an effort will be made to grant Statchood to Oklahoma by the new Republican Congress. It seems certain that Governor Barnes vetood the Havens Statchood bill, passed by the last legislative assembly, after communication with the Interior Department. Barnes has relations with the new Secretary through Powell Clayton, Minister to Mexico, and this is what saves him from the attacks of the Democratic legislative insurgents, who are gooting for his removal, hoping in this who are gooting for his removal, hoping in this who are plotting for his removal, hoping way to head off the Republican State plan.

KILLED AN EX-POLICEMAN.

FATAL RESULT OF A SALOON QUARREL IN BIRMINGHAM.

Birmingham Ala., April 1 (Special) - About 5 clock this afternoon, Cliff Cahoon, a young manabout-town who weighs ninety pounds, shot and killed Ita Goggans, a former policeman, who weighed two hundred and fifty pounds. The tragedy occur: ; in the Arcade saloon. Goggans and friend of young Cahoon had been engaged in a poker game the night before, and Goggans got the best of the game winning several hundred dollars. Goggans and Cahoen and other men were in the saloon this s ernoon drinking, and a quarrel ensued over last night's card game.

Caheon charged Goggans with getting his partner drunk and robbing him at the game. Hot words followed, and finally Goggans drew a pistol and shot at Cahoon twice. Cahoon ran behind the bar, and there Goggans followed him, and, thinking it easy game, rammed his pistol into Cahoon's mouth. About this time Cahoon got his pistol into play, and fired two shots in rapid succession.

Wellington, N. Z., April 1.—Belleving the imperial authorities might need prompt communication with Samoa, the Premier, R. J. Sodden, has sent a dispatch that the steamer Tutanekai

DISPATCHES OFFERING A LOAN OF TWEN-

TY MILLIONS AROUSE HOPE FOR

INY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.

Havana, April 1.—The Cubar, Military Assembly has decided to make good the loss to the insurgent army of the \$3,000,000 now stored on the Burnside rather than yield at once the little shadow remaining to it of political importance and authority. Though the radical leaders in the body had faithfully promised to the more moderate members that no further opposition to dissolution would be made should the mission of Señors Villalon and Hevia to Washington prove unsuccessful, discussion of the dissolution motion was again postponed on the soothing sembly's ultimate triumph over Brooke and only secured, however, after Manuel Sanguily had read to his colleagues a remarkable series o dispatches from Washington, predicting the prompt assent of the President to the wildcat scheme to which the Assembly had adhered so hopefully and so strenuously.

The name of the American backer of the project to raise a loan of \$20,000,000 and give it to the Assembly leaders to distribute among the soldiers from lists of their preparation was cautiously withheld, but the sanguine character of his assurances that, though Senors Villalen and Hevia had been turned away with cold comfort by the Secretary of State, the Assembly's unknown American friends would soon secure the authorization needed, convinced the more moderate wing in the body that there might yet be some virtue in walting, and it was agreed after much talk to do nothing looking toward dissolution until the negotiators in th United States made a further report.

pected that substantial assistance in the Assem bly's fight to defeat the plans of the military government, of the Administration and of Gen

eral Gomez could be obtained anywhere in the United States. It is believed here that the dispatches read to-day are a mere ruse to gain time, and will be found to be based on misin The continued appreciation of Spanish silver and the consequent dislocation of local values

General for Spanish silver was 40 per cent, and sliver coins are now received in all official transactions at 60 cents on the dollar, but increasing exports of silver to Spain, and the prospective inflation of the Cuban currency through the disbursement of the \$3,000,000 in standard money now aboard the Meade, have so bulled the price of the cheaper metal that the local exchanges will now give only \$120, or even less, for an American dollar, which formerly brought from

ONLY BENEFITS EXCHANGE DEALERS. Such finetandons in sliver when prices are accommodated to a 40 per cent discount have the uniform effect of squeezing the consumer with no appreciable benefit to any but the dealers in exchange. It is suggested that the Government at Washington take steps to relieve the situation here by withdrawing as far as possi duties instead of paying it out at the varying rates fixed daily in the exchanges. The gradual substitution of a stable American currency barrassments of a shifting and depreciated money standard, and tend to strengthen the po-litical and commercial ties which new best litical and commercial ties which now bind Cuba to the United States. It is estimated that about \$10,000,000 in Span-

ish silver is still in circulation in the island. The flow of pesos to Spain is a steady drain on this total, however, one Spanish steamship, the Montserrat, sailing to-day with thirty thousand of these Spanish dollars consigned to Barcelona.

A rather novel plan for disposing of the \$3,000,000 to be paid to the Cuban soldiers has been put forward by Señor Leonardo Chia, a railway official in Sagua La Grande Señor Chia thinks that greater benefit would be de-rived both by the island and by the individual soldiers if the \$3,000,000 were used in a lump sum as capital, instead of being dispersed in small separate sums. He has proposed, there-fore, to General Gomez, that the fund allotted to he army be employed to start a co-operative ank, two co-operative sugar factories, a cigar factory and a stock farm. Shares in the prises would, of course, be distributed instead of cash. General Gomez is said to favor the exor cash.

periment on these or similar lines, and the cooperative scheme may be seriously discussed by Army officials, but success would be extremely loubtful, and a trial might result in some such insavory and colossal failure as the Freedman's

THE DEBATE IN DETAIL.

Havana, April I. - The Assembly session opened with the tendering of the resignations of the members of the Executive Committee, action on which was postponed until the next meeting. A motion was offered providing for the appointment of a new Executive Committee to close up the affairs of the Assembly after its dissolution.

A motion was also made to concede to the civil representatives of the Cubans in arms military grades and insignia. During the argument on the motion it appeared that the future payment of officers by a possible Cuban republic was being considered, and hence the matter of grade is important. General Sanguily favored paying many Cuban generals of to-day who had never seen a day's fighting, declaring that among the civilian members of the Cuban party there were the most devoted men he ever knew. The motion was finally carried. It means the admission to payment, according to conceded military grades, of many men who have not been recognized before, if the day for the payment of officers ever comes.

General Andrade, president of the Assembly read telegrams from Schors Hevia and Villaion, the delegates sent to Washington by the Assembly to endeavor to secure more money for the Cuban troops. The first telegram was as

Andrade, Havana:

No hope at present. Hay received us offi-cially. Transmits President to-day our requests. Said would convey answer short time. Hay opines President will not authorize loan.

The second read: President answers impossible increase amount President answers imposed on the control offered or authorize loan. We accept resolution to dissolve. We leave Sunday.

VILLALON, HEVIA.

General Sangully then requested a secret meeting of the Assembly, but the request was voted down. Then Sanguily suggested that the Assembly should wait until Senores Villaion and however, by some members of the tug's crew, Hevia returned and made a fuller report than

was possible by cable. MAJORITY WANTED TO DISSOLVE.

In the discussion which followed it developed that at the last secret session of the Assembly, held on March 24, a majority of the members Continued on afth page,

ALMOST CUT IN TWO.

HAMILTON-AVE. FERRYBOAT STRUCK BY AN IRON-PROWED TUGBOAT.

TEN PERSONS INJURED AND A MARVEL-LOUS ESCAPE FROM LOSS OF LIFE-

CAPTAIN OF THE TUG ARRESTED. Through marcellous good fortune a terrible

oss of life was averted when the 170-foot tug Argus crashed into the ferryboat Pierrepont, of the Hamilton Ferry line, at 6:25 o'clock last evening, between Governor's Island and the Brooklyn shore, forcing her way twenty feet into the port side of the Pierrepont at the rear entrance to the women's cabin. Atkins Paine, the captain of the Argus, is locked up on the

The ferryboat was crowded to the rails, and the fact that only ten people were slightly injured and none drowned seemed to those who saw the hole in the boat as almost an interposition of Providence.

The following is a list of the injured:

AUGUSTA, Antonio, fifty six years old, of No. 142 Degraw et ; bruised about the body; taken home in

MYERS, Mrs. Mary, of No. 101 Hamilton-ave.; right wrist sprained; taken home.

O'REILLAY, Mrs. P., of No. 204 Henry-st.; sprained ankle REYNOLDS, James, fifteen years old, of No. 25 Luquer-st., right leg broken; taken to St. Peter's Hospital. TINTLE, Mrs. Gilbert, forty-five years old, of Bayonne, N. J.; shock, taken home.

WILSON, Grace, diffeen years old, of Bayonne, N. J.; injuries to waist and hip; taken home.

Two others were somewhat brulsed, but re fused attendance.

It was about 6:20 o'clock when the Pierrepont left the Battery and headed for her slip, at Hamilton-ave., in Brooklyn. She carried about five hundred or six hundred passengers, most of them being working men and women. There was a strong ebb tide. Near by were several small tugs and a car float, and an Annex boat of the Pennsylvania Railroad was approaching on her way to Jersey City. In her wake on the left side was the iron tug Argus, on her way from Hammond's Flats, to Hoboken. The Argus is a powerful tug, belonging to Haley & Appleton, of Boston, and is built to withstand heavy seas. At her wheel was Captain Atkins Paine, of Malden, Mass., and, according to his statement, Prescott Higgins, the first mate, was with him.

Captain John S. Williamson was in charge of the Pierrepont. He started out straight from the slip, but the ebb tide turned his course some When he was abreast of Governor's Island the Annex boat bore down upon him The Annex boat swerved to the right and just cleared the stern of the Plerrepont. Captain Paine, thinking apparently that the Pierrepont would give the Annex boat the right of way, When he discovered that the Pierrepont was directly ahead he reversed his engines, but the tide hurled the iron prow of the tug straight against the Pierrepont. The crash came almost before those on the ferryboat were aware that penetrated the heavy framework of the ferryboat a distance of twenty feet, and made a V shaped hole which extended to the wagon and road way on the ferrybeat. The shock stunned the property and a minute later the seats were thrown up and the people began passing around the life-preservers.

A RESCUE AND A RUSH FOR SAFETY.

By this time Captain Paine of the Argus had picked himself up from the bottom of the wheelhouse, where he had been thrown by the collision, and stopped the engines of the tug, which had pulled her clear from the Pierrepont. He sent the crew to the sides of the bont to look out for the people in the water. Only one person, as far as known, had been thrown over she was Emma Connors, who was taken to the Atlantic Basin on the Argus. One man said that he saw two boys fall into the water, but

the police do not believe his story. Captain John S. Williamson of the Pierrepont soon discovered that his boat was not so badly damaged that she would sink, and he started at full speed for his slip. The deckhands and the men on the boat meanwhile did their best to quiet the fears of the passengers. In the panic which followed several disgraceful scenes were witnessed over the possession of life-preservers. One passenger says that a big Italian took a preserver away from a woman, and after he had placed it around his own body ran around the deck crying for some one to help him. The passengers were kept well over on the starboard side, so that the boat kept

an even keel. As soon as the Pierrepont reached her slip the gates were opened and the passengers rushed out into the street, still not sure that the boat would not sink at any instant. So fierce was the scramble to leave the boat that the gatemen were swept away and the gates torn from their fastenings. Just before the boat came in a policeman on duty noticed the hole in the side of the Pierrepont, and sent in calls for ambulances. In a few minutes three were on hand from the Long Island College, the Seney and the Homocopathic hospitals.

The news of "a terrible collision" between ferryboats and a tug spread rapidly through the neighborhood, and the reserves from the Hamliton-ave, police station had a hard task to keep the crowd from breaking through the ferry gates. The ambulances were driven into the appreach, and the doctors made an examination of the injured and carried them away.

Captain Cullen, of the Hamilton-ave. station, at once followed his men to the Hamilton-ave, ferry sitp and made a searching investigation. An officer was sent down to the North Atlantic Dock, where the Argus tied up, and put Captain Paine under arrest. When Captain Culien saw the hole in the side of the boat he

"This must have been a clear case of criminal negligence. I shall certainly hold that man." CAPTAIN PAINE'S STATEMENT.

Captain Paine of the Argus made the folowing statement at the Hamilton-ave, police untion, after he was arrested:

I had brought a tow from Boston to Hammond's Flats, and, having released that, was proceeding I had brought a tow from Boston to Hammond's Flats, and, having released that, was proceeding on my way to Hoboken for coal. The Argus is an iron boat, Ito feet long, and 40 horse-power. I was going down the East River and had reached the Brooklyn Bridge when I saw a Fennsylvania Annex boat come out from her silp on the Brooklyn shore. I followed her down the East River until pretty nearly shorest of South Ferry, when the Pierrepont came out of her silp. I tried to evade both boats. The mate of the Argus, Higgins, and myself, both being in the pilot-house, we both took the wheel. We were then midway between South Ferry and the Governor's Island ferry slip. The tide was running a strong ebb. Some minutes before the collision occurred I rang the signal to the engineer to stop, and immediately afterward to reverse the engines full speed astern. Cwing to the strength of the tide, however, we crashed into the stern of the ferryboat, round which I had hoped to clear.

This statement by the captain was disputed.

This statement by the captain was disputed, who said that either through a defect of the signal bell or from some other cause the signals were not heard by the engineer of the tug. Some of the deckhands on the tugboat asserted, and in this respect they were corroborated by the captain, that the impact of the two vessels was scarcely felt on board the tug on deck, although in the pilot-house the captain and mate

were both thrown off their feet. The tugboat THE NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS had a sharp stem, which cut like a cleaver into

the Pierrepont. As the Pierrepont lay in her slip in Hamilton

Ferry her entire cabinwork and deck presented nothing to the view but a mass of fragments of painted woodwork and glass, her upper deck extending out from the cabin having failen in with the impact of the two vessels. The tugboat escaped, as far as the captain learned from his examination before he was arrested, with only slight injuries, and as far as it could be seen when she was tied up had only one plate on her starboard bow stove in.

As soon as all the passengers had been removed from the form; with the Pierrepont was

moved from the ferry slip the Pierrepont was

During the removal of the injured passengers from the ferryboat there was great excitement. and the officials of the ferry company appeared to be all at sea. They bustled about, and Assistant Superintendent J. A. Martin, who was on duty at the time, did all that he could to safeguard the interests of his company. When the last two injured passengers were carried out Mr. Martin called back the police captain and stopped the cab in which they were being taken defray the expenses of the cab hire for the in

when she was picked out of the water. She was taken to her home, and was unconscious when Pather Dolan, of St. Stephens's Catholic Church, was summoned. At a late hour last night the dectors could not say whether she would re

Mrs. Connors was found clinging to her rosary

Captain Cullen heard several stories about pas-engers who were supposed to have fallen into ne water. None were well authenticated, but the Captain was on the lookout for missing

HE WAS BENT ON KILLING,

A BROOKLYN MAN TRIED TO EXTERMI-NATE A WHOLE FAMILY.

MURDERED ONE PERSON AND WOUNDED THRE HER RELATIVES THE VICTIMS-TWO

PISTOLS USED AT ONCE, AND

SEVEN SHOTS FIRED. John Schmitt, a tailor, of No. 155 Ewen-st., attempted to exterminate a whole family at No. 160 Ewen-st., at 6:30 o'clock last evening, and succeeded in killing his mother-in law, Mrs. Anna Wild, forty-six years old; mor tally wounding his brother-in-law, Nicholas Wild, twenty-two years old; wounding his wife Carrie, twenty-five years old, twice in the hip; putting a bullet into the thigh of his sister-inlaw, Pauline Wild, twenty years old, and winding up his bloody orgy by firing a wild shot at his year old infant. The shooting, which occurred at the home of his wife's parents, was

brought about by his wife's refusal to live with

Last October Mrs. Schmitt left her husband. They had been living together at No. 160 Graham-ave. She returned to her mother's home. Several times Schmitt had made ineffectual appeals for her to return. Yesterday afternoon he visited the house and again asked that his wife grant his request. He received the same old refusal, and went away. At 6:30 o'clock he returned. The whole family were together in one room, which is in a comfortably furnished flat in the Ewen-st, house. His sister, Pauline, was holding his young baby. With great determination and bluntness he again demanded that his wife accompany him. When the answer of refusal came he pulled out two revolvers and the smoke-filled apartments they found the four people lying in pools of blood on the floor and the baby rolling around between prostrate bodies

crying piteously. After doing his bloody work Schmitt coolly The firing had attracted the attention of Fred- to find new sources of revenue. The Cabinet erick Roesch and a grocer named Ibert, who live near by. They met Schmitt at the entrance tion of the tobacco duty by sixpence in the to the flat, and he, seeing that they were likely pound, which means a loss to the Exchequer of to detain him, broke into a torrent of oaths nearly \$1,000,000. In well-informed quarters it and started to attack them. Roesch grappled is rumored that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will Schmitt was soon overpowered, and pinned fast venient impost by which the English middle to the walk under his captors, and there held classes are made to defray so large a portion of until the police arrived.

While Schmitt was being taken to the police station, ambulances were summoned from the lation, and there is a growing feeling that the Eastern District hospitals. When the doctors arrived they found that Mrs. Wild had been killed almost instantly, the shot going into her mouth and passing out though the base of the brain. Nicholas Wild was unconscious, and the openly advocated hitherto as strongholds of freetwo women were in about the same condition from loss of blood. Nicholas Wild and his sisters were taken to St. Catherine's Hospital. Coroner Delap was summoned, and took the ante-mortem statement of the wounded man, who it was feared would not live through the night. The friends of the family came in, and protection has been raised by a few ardent Cobafter partly straightening up the room, took care of the baby.

Schmitt is a slightly built and wiry-looking man. At the station the two revolvers were taken away from him, one of them being almost covered with blood. Seven shots in all had been fired, and a number of loaded cartridges were found in the man's pockets. Schmitt's father one of the girls in the tailor shop when the son of the proprietor married her. Young Schmitt, after setting up housekeeping at No. 160 Graham-ave., frequently took his wife to the siderable contempt, and it was for this reason that she left him last October.

RESULT OF ASSAULT ON A PRIEST.

COLONEL SELLERS EXCOMMUNICATED BY ARCH-BISHOP CHAPELLE.

New-Orleans, April 1 (Special) - Archbishop ('ha pelle to-day issued a letter of excommunication against Colonel Seilers, the Louislana planter who assaulted Father Leander Roth, at Kenner, La ten days ago. Colonel Sellers accused the priest of having insulted his two daughters, who were members of Father Roth's congregation. The planter met the priest at the railroad station, a few miles out from New-Orleans, and punished him severely. The Archbishop declares that the priest was in the proper discharge of his dutes as a prelate in what he said to the young women, and that the assault was totally unjustifiable.

Hagerstown, Md., April 1 (Special).-The timely passing of a freight train on the Western Maryland Railroad and the prompt work of the crew saved the family of Daniel Startzman from being burned to death in their home, near this city, at I o'clock this morning. The trainmen discovered the

TRAINMEN RESCUE FAMILY FROM FIRE.

house in flames, and the train was stopped. crew broke open the doors of the house and found the family asleep. They rescued the three children and Mrs. Susan Startzman from their beds.

The house was destroyed, with all the contents.

The loss is about \$3.000, partly covered by insurance. Sparks from a locomotive failing on the roof are supposed to have started the fire. Two of the trainmen were slightly burned in their heroic efforts.

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LONDON.

SAMOAN COMPLICATIONS LIGHTLY RE-GARDED-TAXATION PROBLEMS.

FREE-TRADE ORTHODOXY WEAKENED THE STELLA DISASTER-NOTES OF

SOCIETY AND THE STAGE

London, April 1.-The Samean crisis has excited comparatively little interest in England. The chief feeling is unalloyed satisfaction over the fact that British and American officers are working together in close harmony. It is felt that even deplorable loss of life in the course of the operations at Apia has a certain compensa tion, since the Anglo-American entente has been illustrated by joint sacrifices of the troops of the object. The attitude of the German officials in Samoa is not expected to lead to serious international complications. It is noticed that the comments of the Berlin newspapers, even of those not usually very friendly toward this country, are couched in extremely reserved and cautious language, and that the semi-official statement published in the Berlin press carefully avoids expressing the opinion that the American and British commanders were infringing upon German rights under the Samos

Several German journalists urge that under the treaty no rearrangement of affairs in the other hand, it is urged here that this provision does not and ought not to apply to temporary measures necessary to protect life and property and suppress disturbances. At any rate, it is not for a moment believed that Germany would quarrel with the Anglo-Saxon Powers over

act in co-operating to suppress disorder.

omed to regard minor warlike operations in a remote part of the world with considerable equanimity. An occasional bombardment like that at Apia is merely looked upon as a measure by which semi-civilized native potentates in the Pacific and elsewhere have to be policed into unaccountable meekness in the face of the highhanded pretensions of German officials on the spot. The case is altered, now that the United States has developed a serious interest in the affairs of the country, and there is no doubt that the initiative of Admiral Kautz will be energetically supported by Her Majesty's Government. This is quite understood in Berlin, where probably arrangements are already being made to disayow or explain away the acts of Raffel and Rose.

The financial year which ended yesterday closed better than was expected. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has again been lucky. The revenue receipts durby nearly £1,250,000. The abounding wealth of the propertied classes is again demonstrated by substantial increases in the yield from the income tax and estates duties, and there is an expansion in the returns from excise and the post

Sir Michael's difficulties will begin, however, when he comes to deal with the budget for the oming year, which will have to be produced soon after the House of Commons meets after the Easter holidays. Owing chiefly to the deand the increase in the army votes, the estimated expenditure for the ensuing year will be early 14,000,000 above that of the last twelvemonth. There is no available surplus to carry pocketed his revolvers and started to escape. forward, so that the Treasury will be compelled must now be regretting the un with Schmitt, and soon the two men were strug- again fall back on the stereotyped expedient of gling on the sidewalk. Then Ibert came up, and adding something to the income tax, the con-

> the expenses of governing the country. But there must be a limit to this direct taxwhole English fiscal system must before long undergo considerable modification. The increase of indirect taxation, or, in plain words, the imposition of duties on imports, has been een regarded hitherto as strongholds of freetrade orthodoxy. The change of opinion on the subject is illustrated by the complete failure to arouse an agitation against the deciston of the Indian Government to impose a countervailing duty on foreign bounty-fed sugar. The cry of denites, but no one takes any notice of it. A few years ago such a proposal as that which Lord Curzon has sanctioned would have evoked a storm in England; now the protests of freetrade purists have fallen flat and elicited no response from the public.

A gloom has been cast over the Easter holi-

days by the wreck of the steamer Stella off the reas a tailoring establishment in Ewen-st., and Channel Islands, with the loss of nearly one employs from fifteen to twenty girls, and is said hundred lives. It is the worst, disaster that has to have a comfortable fortune. Carrie Wild was happened to any passenger vessel in the waters surrounding the British Isles for several years, with the exception of the foundering of the Mchegan on the Cornwall coast last autumn. No explanation is yet forthcoming as to why father's home. It was said last night that the ship was run through a dense fog at a speed Schmitt's family treated his wife with con- of nearly nineteen knots an hour, in the neighborhood of most dangerous rocks and cross-currents; and, as the captain and his chief officer went down with the vessel, the world is likely never to know their reasons for what looks like reckless navigation. At any rate, nothing could exc ed the splendid coolness and discipline exhibited by the officers and crew and the quiet courage of the passengers after the ship struck. There appear to have been no Americans on board except Mr. James Parton, the London manager of the American Line, and his wife, both of whom were saved after a night of exposure and suffering in open boats. On inquiry at the offices of the American Line to-day, it was learned that Mr. and Mrs. Parton are still in Guernsey and are not much the worse for their terrible experience. Mr. Parton says that the behavior of all concerned struck him as a magnificent example of British coolness and pluck. The sailors were all English, chiefly from Southampton. The conduct of the passenger was more admirable, since they were a miscellaneous collection of holiday-making excursionists. The Southwestern Rallway runs cheap trips to Jersey and Guernsey at holiday times which are much patronized by middle-class Londoners. Englishmen have reason to be proud that this body of cockney shopkeeper and clerks with their wives and sweethearts

> historic heroes of the Birkenhead. The Casquets, the group of stven serrated rocks on which the Stella struck, have been responsible for many famous shipwrecks. It was here that 150 years ago the Victory, the finest ship of the British Navy at that time, was lost with an Admiral and 1,100 officers and men on

displayed a disciplined courage in a moment

of sudden emergency quite equal to that of the